

MAN

Have broke their backs with laying *manors* on them
For this great journey. *Shakespeare's Rich. II.*
MANQUELLER. *n. f.* [man and cpellan, Saxon.] A murderer;
a mankiller; a manslaughterer.
This was not Kayne the *manqueller*, but one of a gentler
spirit and milder sex, to wit, a woman. *Carew.*
MANSE. *n. f.* [*manse*, Latin.] A parsonage house.
MAN'SION. *n. f.* [*mansio*, Latin.]
1. Place of residence; abode; house.
All these are but ornaments of that divine spark within
you, which being defended from heaven, could not else-
where pick out so sweet a *manfion*. *Sidney.*
A fault no less grievous, if so be it were true, than if some
king should build his *manfion*-house by the model of Solo-
mon's palace. *Hooker, b. v.*
To leave his wife, to leave his babes,
His *manfion*, and his titles in a place,
From whence himself does fly? he loves us not. *Shakef.*
Thy *manfion* wants thee, Adam, rise
First man, of men innumerable ordain'd;
First father! call'd by thee, I come thy guide
To the garden of bliss, thy seat prepar'd.
A *manfion* is provided thee; more fair
Than this, and worthy heav'n's peculiar care,
Not fram'd of common earth. *Dryden.*
2. Residence; abode.
These poets near our princes sleep,
And in one grave their *manfions* keep. *Denham.*
MANS'LUGHTER. *n. f.* [man and slaughter.]
1. Murder; destruction of the human species.
The whole pleasure of that book standeth in open *man-*
laughter and bold bawdry.
To overcome in battle, and subdue
Nations, and bring home spoils, with infinite
Manlaughter, shall be held the highest pitch
Of human glory. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xi.*
2. [In law.] The act of killing a man not wholly without
fault, though without malice.
MANS'LAYER. *n. f.* [man and slay.] Murderer; one that has
killed another.
Cities for refuge for the *manflayer*. *Num. xxxv. 6.*
MANSU'ETE. *adj.* [*mansuetus*, Lat.] Tame; gentle; not fe-
rocious; not wild.
This holds not only in domestick and *mansuete* birds; for
then it might be thought the effect of curation or institu-
tion, but also in the wild. *Ray on Creation.*
MANSUETUDE. *n. f.* [*mansuetudo*, French; *mansuetudo*, Lat.]
Tamefess; gentleness.
The angry lion did present his paw,
Which by consent was given to *mansuetude*;
The fearful hare her ears, which by their law
Humility did reach to fortitude. *Herbert.*
MANTEL. *n. f.* [*mantel*, old Fr.] Work raised before a chim-
ney to conceal it, whence the name, which originally signi-
fies a cloak.
From the Italians we may learn how to raise fair *mantels*
within the rooms, and how to disguise the shafts of chim-
nies. *Watson's Architecture.*
If you break any china on the *mantel-tree* or cabinet, gather
up the fragments. *Swift.*
MANTELET. *n. f.* [*mantellet*, French.]
1. A small cloak worn by women.
2. [In fortification.] A kind of moveable penthouse, made of
pieces of timber sawed into planks, which being about three
inches thick, are nailed one over another to the height of
almost six feet: they are generally cas'd with tin, and set
upon little wheels; so that in a siege they may be driven be-
fore the pioneers, and serve as blinds to shelter them from
the enemy's small-shot: there are other *mantellets* covered on
the top, whereof the miners make use to approach the walls
of a town or castle. *Harris.*
MANTIGER. *n. f.* [man and tiger.] A large monkey or ba-
boon.
Near these was placed, by the black prince of Monomo-
tapa's side, the glaring cat-a-mountain, and the man-mi-
micking *mantiger*. *Arbutn. and Pope.*
MANTLE. *n. f.* [*mantell*, Welsh.] A kind of cloak or gar-
ment thrown over the rest of the dress.
We, well-cover'd with the night's black *mantles*,
At unawares may beat down Edward's guard,
And seize himself. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*
Poor Tom drinks the green *mantle* of the standing pool.
Shakespeare's King Lear.
The day begins to break, and night is fled,
Whole pithy *mantle* over-veil'd the earth. *Shakespeare.*
Their actions were covered and disguised with *mantles*,
very useful in times of disorder, of religion and justice.
Hayward's Edward VI.
The herald and children are clothed with *mantles* of
water green fatten; but the herald's *mantle* is stream'd with
gold. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

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Before the heav'n's thou wert, and at the voice
Of God, as with a *mantle*, didst invest
The rising world of waters dark and deep,
Won from the void and formless infinite. *Milton.*
By which the beauty of the earth appears,
The divers-colour'd *mantle* which she wears. *Sandys.*
Upon loosening of his *mantle* the eggs fell from him at un-
awares, and the eagle was a third time defeated. *L'Estrange.*
Dan Pope for thy misfortune griev'd,
With kind concern and skill has weav'd
A filken web; and ne'er shall fade
Its colours: gently has he laid
The *mantle* o'er thy sad distress,
And Venus shall the texture bleis. *Prior.*
A spacious veil from his broad shoulders flew,
That set the unhappy Phaeton to view;
The flaming chariot and the steeds it shew'd,
And the whole fable in the *mantle* glow'd. *Addison.*
To **MAN'TLE**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cloke; to cover;
to disguise.
As the morning steals upon the night,
Melting the darkness; so their rising senses
Begin to chace the ignorant fumes, that *mantle*
Their clearer reason. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
I left them
I th' filthy *mantled* pool beyond your cell,
There dancing up to th' chins. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
To **MAN'TLE**. *v. n.* [The original of the signification of this
word is not plain. Skinner considers it as relative to the ex-
pansion of a *mantle*: as, the hawk *mantleth*; she spreads her
wings like a *mantle*.]
1. To spread the wings as a hawk in pleasure.
The swan with arch'd neck,
Between her white wings *mantling*, rows
Her state with oary feet. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. viii.*
2. To joy; to revel.
My frail fancy fed with full delight
Doth bathe in bliss, and *mantleth* most at ease;
Ne thinks of other heaven, but how it might
Her heart's desire with most contentment please. *Spenser.*
3. To be expanded; to spread luxuriantly.
The pair that clad
Each shoulder broad, came *mantling* o'er his breast
With regal ornament. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. v.*
The *mantling* vine
Lays forth her purple grape, and gently creeps
Luxuriant. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. iv.*
I saw them under a green *mantling* vine,
That crawls along the side of yon small hill,
Plucking ripe clusters. *Milton.*
You'll sometimes meet a fop, of nicest tread,
Whose *mantling* peruke veils his empty head. *Gey.*
He with the Nais went to dwell,
Leaving the nectar'd feasts of Jove;
And where his mazy waters flow,
He gave the *mantling* vine, to grow
A trophy to his love. *Penton's Ode to Lord Gower.*
4. To gather any thing on the surface; to froth.
There are a sort of men, whose vifages
Do cream and *mantle* like a standing pond;
And do a wilful stillness entertain,
With purpose to be drest in an opinion
Of wisdom, gravity, profound conceit. *Shakespeare.*
It drinketh fresh, flowereth, and *mantleth* exceedingly. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. No. 46.*
From plate to plate your eye-balls roll,
And the brain dances to the *mantling* bowl. *Pope's Horace.*
5. To ferment; to be in sprightly agitation.
When *mantling* blood
Flow'd in his lovely cheeks; when his bright eyes
Spark'd with youthful fires; when ev'ry grace
Shone in the father, which now crowns the son. *Smith.*
MAN'TUA. *n. f.* [this is perhaps corrupted from *mantua*, Fr.]
A lady's gown.
Not Cynthia, when her *mantua's* pinn'd awry,
E'er felt such rage, resentment, and despair,
As thou, sad virgin! for thy ravish'd hair. *Pope.*
How naturally do you apply your hands to each other's
lappets, ruffles, and *mantuas*. *Swift.*
MAN'TUAMAKER. *n. f.* [*mantua* and maker.] One who makes
gowns for women.
By profession a *mantuamaker*: I am employed by the most
fashionable ladies. *Addison's Guardian.*
MAN'UAL. *adj.* [*manuialis*, Latin; *manuel*, French.]
1. Performed by the hand.
The speculative part of painting, without the assistance of
manual operation, can never attain to that perfection which
is its object. *Dryden's Duffresney.*
2. Used

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2. Used by the hand.
The treasurer obliged himself to expiate the injury, to
procure some declaration under his majesty's sign *manual*. *Clarendon.*
MAN'UAL. *n. f.* A small book, such as may be carried in the
hand.
This *manual* of laws, filed the confessor's laws, contains
but few heads. *Hale's Common Law of England.*
In those prayers which are recommended to the use of the
devout persons of your church, in the *manuals* and offices
allowed them in our own language, they would be careful to
have nothing they thought scandalous. *Stillingfleet.*
MAN'UAL. *adj.* [*manubialis*, Lat.] Belonging to spoil; taken
in war. *Diſt.*
MAN'UBRIUM. *n. f.* [Latin.] A handle.
Though the fucker move easily enough up and down in
the cylinder by the help of the *manubrium*, yet if the *manu-*
brium be taken off, it will require a considerable strength to
move it. *Boyle.*
MAN'UDUCTION. *n. f.* [*manuductio*, Latin.] Guidance by the
hand.
We find no open track, or constant *manuduction*, in this
labyrinth. *Preface to Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
That they are carried by the *manuduction* of a rule, is evi-
dent from the constant steadiness and regularity of their mo-
tion. *Glanville.*
This is a direct *manuduction* to all kind of sin, by abusing
the conscience with undervaluing persuasions concerning the
malignity and guilt even of the foulest. *South's Sermons.*
MANUFACTURE. *n. f.* [*manus* and *facio*, Latin; *manufacture*,
French.]
1. The practice of making any piece of workmanship.
2. Any thing made by art.
Heav'n's pow'r is infinite: earth, air, and sea,
The *manufacture* ma's the making pow'r obey. *Dryden.*
The peasants are clothed in a coarse kind of canvas, the
manufacture of the country. *Addison on Italy.*
To **MANUFACTURE**. *v. a.* [*manufacturer*, French.] To make
by art and labour; to form by workmanship.
MANUFACTURER. *n. f.* [*manufacturier*, French; *manufacturus*,
Lat.] A workman; an artificer.
In the practices of artificers and the *manufacturers* of va-
rious kinds, the end being proposed, we find out ways of
composing things for the several uses of human life. *Watts.*
To **MANUMISE**. *v. a.* [*manumitto*, Latin.] To set free; to
dismiss from slavery.
A constant report of a daigier so eminent run through the
whole castle, even into the deep dungeons, by the compa-
nion of certain *manumissed* slaves. *Knox's Hist. of the Turks.*
He presents
To thee renown'd for piety and force,
Poor captives *manumiss'd*, and matchless horse. *Waller.*
MANUMISSION. *n. f.* [*manumissio*, Fr. *manumissio*, Lat.] The
act of giving liberty to slaves.
Slaves wore iron rings until their *manumission* or prefer-
ment. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iv.*
The pileus was somewhat like a night-cap, as the symbol
of liberty, and therefore given to slaves at their *manumission*.
Arbutn. on Coins.
To **MANUMIT**. *v. a.* [*manumitto*, Latin.] To release from
slavery.
Help to *manumit* and release him from those servile drudge-
ries to vice, under which those remain who live without
God. *Government of the Tongue.*
Thou wilt beneath the burthen bow,
And glad receive the *manumitting* blow
On thy shav'd slavish head. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
MANURABLE. *adj.* [from *manure*.] Capable of cultivation.
This book gives an account of the *manurable* lands in every
manor. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
MANURANCE. *n. f.* [from *manure*.] Agriculture; cultivation.
An obsolete word, worthy of revival.
Although there should none of them fall by the sword, yet
they being kept from *manurance*, and their cattle from run-
ning abroad, by this hard restraint they would quickly de-
vour one another. *Spenser on Ireland.*
To **MANURE**. *v. a.* [*manuover*, French.]
1. To cultivate by manual labour.
They mock our scant *manuring*, and require
More hands than ours to lop their wanton growth. *Milt.*
2. To dung; to fatten with composts.
Fragments of shells, reduced by the agitation of the sea
to powder, are used for the *manuring* of land. *Woodward.*
Revenge her slaughter'd citizens,
Or share their fate: the corps of half her senate
Manure the fields of Theffaly, while we
Sit here, deliberating in cold debates. *Addison's Cato.*
MANURE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Soil to be laid on lands;
dung or compost to fatten land.
When the Nile from Pharian fields is fled,
The fat *manure* with heav'nly fire is warm'd. *Dryden.*

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Mud makes an extraordinary *manure* for land that is sandy.
Mortimer's Husbandry.
MANUREMENT. *n. f.* [from *manure*.] Cultivation; improve-
ment.
The *manurement* of wits is like that of soils, where before
the pains of tilling or sowing, men consider what the mould
will bear. *Wotton on Education.*
MANURER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] He who manures land; a
husbandman.
MANUSCRIPT. *n. f.* [*manuscript*, Fr. *manuscriptum*, Latin.] A
book written, not printed.
A collection of rare *manuscripts*, exquisitely written in Ara-
bick, and fought in the most remote parts by the diligence of
Erpenius, the most excellent linguist, were upon sale to the
jesuits. *Wotton.*
Her majesty has perused the *manuscript* of this opera, and
given it her approbation. *Dryden's Dedication to K. Arthur.*
MAN'Y. *adj.* comp. *more*, superl. *most*. [manig, Saxon.]
1. Consisting of a great number; numerous; more than few.
Our enemy, and the destroyers of our country, flew many
of us. *Judg. xvi. 24.*
When many atoms descend in the air, the same cause which
makes them be many, makes them be light in proportion to
their multitude. *Diſt. on the Soul.*
The apostles never give the least directions to Christians
to appeal to the bishop of Rome for a determination of the
many differences which, in those times, happened among
them. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
2. Marking number indefinite.
Both men and women, as many as were willing-hearted,
brought bracelets. *Exod. xxxv. 22.*
3. Powerful; with too, and in low language.
They come to vie power and exence with those that are
too high, and too many, for them. *L'Estrange's Fables.*
MAN'Y. *n. f.* [This word is remarkable in the Saxon for its
frequent use, being written with twenty variations: mane-
geo, manezgo, manezgo, manigo, manizu, manio, man-
nu, manezgo, manezgo, manizu, manize, manigo, me-
nezgo, menego, menegu, menuego, menigo, menizu, me-
nio, menu.]
1. A multitude; a company; a great number; people.
After him the rascal *many* ran,
Heaped together in rude rabblement. *Fairy Queen.*
O thou fond *many*! with what loud applause
Didst thou beat heav'n with blessing Bolingbroke. *Shakef.*
I had a purpose now
To lead our *many* to the holy land;
Left rest and lying still might make them look
Too near into my state. *Shakef. Henry IV.*
A care-craz'd mother of a *many* children. *Shakespeare.*
The vulgar and the *many* are fit only to be led or driven,
but by no means fit to guide themselves. *South's Sermons.*
There parting from the king the chiefs divide,
And wheeling East and West, before their *many* ride. *Dryd.*
He is liable to a great *many* inconveniences every moment
of his life. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
Seeing a great *many* in rich gowns, he was amazed to find
that persons of quality were up so early. *Addison's Freeholder.*
2. *Many*, when it is used before a singular noun, seems to be a
substantive.
Thou art a collop of my flesh,
And for thy sake have I shed *many* a tear. *Shakespeare.*
He is beset with enemies, the meanest of which is not
without *many* and *many* a way to the wreaking of a malice.
L'Estrange's Fables.
Broad were their collars too, and every one
Was set about with *many* a costly stone. *Dryden.*
Many a child can have the distinct clear ideas of two and
three long before he has any idea of infinite. *Locke.*
3. *Many* is used much in composition.
MANYCOLOURED. *adj.* [*many* and *colour*.] Having many co-
lours.
Hail *manycoloured* messenger, that ne'er
Do'st disobey the voice of Jupiter. *Shakef. Tempest.*
He hears not me, but on the other side
A *manycolour'd* peacock having spy'd,
Leaves him and me. *Donne.*
The hoary majesty of spades appears;
Puts forth one manly leg, to fight reveal'd,
The rest his *manycoloured* robe conceal'd. *Pope.*
MANYCORNED. *adj.* [*many* and *corner*.] Polygonal; having
many corners.
Search those *manycorned* minds,
Where woman's crooked fancy turns and winds. *Dryden.*
MANYHEADED. *adj.* [*many* and *head*.] Having many heads.
Some of the wiser feeling that a popular licence is indeed
the *manyheaded* tyranny, prevailed with the rest to make Mus-
dorus their chief. *Sidney, b. iii.*
The proud Ducſſa came
High mounted on her *manyheaded* beast. *Fairy Queen.*
The